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China resumes aid to Egypt

CAIRO, May 15 (R) — Egypt and China exchange letters today on the allocation of a Chinese loan of 25,820,000 Swiss francs for Egypt's import of raw materials from China.

Materials involved were not disclosed at a meeting held here for the exchange of letters. Allocation was part of a Chinese loan contract in 1964 worth 345 million Swiss francs of which only 97.5 millions have been provided so far.

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AMMAN, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1976 — GAMADI AL AWWAL, 17, 1396

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Israel suppresses May 15 Arab protests

AMMAN, May 15 (AFP) — The anniversary of Israel's liberation from the British Mandate was marked by Arab protests in towns of the West Bank, where the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) called for a "day of protest against the occupation of Palestine."

Protest demonstrations were held in Jericho, Jenin, Nablus, Halhoul, East Jerusalem, villages of Toubas, Safit and other towns.

Some were stoned in some towns, others set old tyres afire to erect street barricades.

In the most northerly town of West Bank, Israeli soldiers fired warning shots as residents gathered in the streets after a curfew was imposed when soldiers were seen patrolling the town.

An 18-year-old boy was injured in the leg by soldiers firing tear gas.

Shops and houses were closed in towns and villages of the West Bank.

Trucks with loudspeakers were seen in the streets, ordering shops to reopen their premises and threatening to force them to do so if they disobeyed.

Some sources said they had imposed a curfew at dawn in the Casbah area of Nablus, and in the West Bank and other areas.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen receiving the President of the Kuwaiti Parliament Sheikh Khaled Al Ghanim (centre) at the Royal Hashemite Court, Saturday. (See story page 2). (JNA Photo).

King Hussein receives Kuwaiti delegation

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday noon received the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation headed by the President of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, Khaled Saleh Al Ghanim.

Mr. Al Ghanim conveyed to his Majesty two verbal messages, one from ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, and the other from Kuwait's Prime Minister and Crown Prince, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah. During the meeting, His Majesty bestowed upon the members of the Kuwaiti delegation royal medals.

The meeting was attended by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Bahjat Talhouni, and Senators Ahmad Touqan, Sa-

Lebanese ceasefire raises few hopes

BEIRUT, May 15 (R) — Sniper fire and overnight fighting in Beirut and the mountains east of the capital today dampened hopes that the latest ceasefire in the Lebanese civil war would last longer than 30 previous abortive truces.

The ceasefire theoretically took effect at midnight. But through most of the morning the crack of high-powered sniper rifles echoed through areas near the ragged line dividing Beirut into a western part held by the left and an eastern part under rightwing control.

And near the rightist-held ski resort of Faraya, where leftwing forces earlier this week opened a new battle front, leftist gunmen laughingly dismissed the ceasefire while the chatter of automatic arms fire resounded around the mountains.

Faraya is 17 kilometres east of the town of Jounieh, the rightists' only functioning outlet to the sea.

Although leftwing fighters have taken the crest of the mountain range above Faraya, they said the battle would be tough, with the road between the opposing forces heavily mined by the right.

Observers attached little significance to reports from both left and rightwing sources that morning sniping and exchanges of automatic weapons fire had given way to a "tangible improvement" in Beirut's security situation later in the day.

Through most of the war, fighting has subsided in daytime, with major engagements taking place at night. Since the Lebanese tin-dropper exploded into war on April 13, 1975, at least 20,000 people have been killed.

Despite intensive consultations between President-Elect Elias Sarkis — elected one week ago today under a hail of leftist mortar shells — and political leaders there was no sign of progress towards a political settlement of the conflict, now in its 14th month.

Prince Hassan continues talks in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 15 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat were guests of honour at a dinner banquet given by the Shah of Iran and Empress Farah Deba at the Royal Palace here today.

Prince Hassan had two rounds of talks today with Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda in which the fraternal relations between Iran and Jordan were reviewed. Mr. Hoveyda said that means of the development of these relations were discussed.

The Iranian cabinet decided to extend JD1 m for the Housing Bank, \$2 m for the Amman water project, \$10 m for financing trade exchange between the two countries and \$1 m for the financing of a chemical fertilizer project.

Arab-Palestinian decisions crown Islamic conference

CAIRO, May 15 (Agencies). — The annual session of the Islamic Conference ended here today with resolutions particularly to Turkey and the Palestinians.

Which spent two million organising the conference, the other 41 participants for the Turkish Cypriot government.

The conference's final communiqué agreed that the Palestine question was the core of the Middle East problem. Also a resolution was adopted to set up a \$50 million fund for the Palestinian cause named the "Jerusalem Fund."

The communiqué reaffirmed that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

But another resolution in the communiqué merely alluded to seeking Israel's expulsion from the United Nations, by endorsing a resolution taken at Jeddah's conference last year that called for expulsion explicitly.

The delegations from Gabon and Senegal flatly opposed making the words of the various anti-Israel resolutions stronger, informed sources said.

Among the other anti-Israel resolutions was one affirming that Zionism is a form of racism. Another was for calling a halt to the desecration of the Al Aqsa and Ibrahim mosques, and for the prevention of the Judaisation of Jerusalem.

Other resolutions condemned racial discrimination in South Africa; called for the decolonisation of the French territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti); supported African nationalist movements in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa); and voted material aid for Mozambique which is applying sanctions against Rhodesia.

Rockefeller fires at detente, warns of Soviet imperialism

FRANKFURT, West Germany — May 15 (R). — U.S. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller said here today the West faces an attempt "to organize the world into a new empire on which the Soviet sun never sets."

Mr. Rockefeller's speech contained some of the toughest references to the Soviet Union by a member of the U.S. administration in recent years. It was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke in St. Paul's Church here, and told an audience of prominent West Germans, including President Walter Scheel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, that "We face a new and far more complex form of imperialism, a mixture of Czarism and Marxism with colonialist appendages."

The vice-president, appearing at a ceremony heralding the 200th anniversary of American independence, spoke in a city which has been tense following violent demonstrations over the death in a Stuttgart prison last Sunday of urban guerrilla leader Ulrike Meinhof.

Mr. Rockefeller urged NATO countries to undertake a swift buildup of their naval strength in the face of what he called Moscow's "expansionist thrust."

West Germany and the U.S. should work towards creating a more open world, offering its peoples a far greater choice of society and government, he said.

St. Paul's Church was ringed during today's ceremony by hundreds of armed police with dogs and water cannon but widespread fears here that left-wing demonstrators might march on the historic church during the Rockefeller visit proved unfounded.

These notes can be exchanged until the said date.

Unconfirmed reports said Syrian firing squad today executed the colonel who led an abortive coup in Lagos on February 13, according to a Lagos radio broadcast.

The announcement that Lieutenant Colonel B.S. Dimka, 33, had been shot was broadcast over the radio by the Head of the Federal military government, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo.

The Nigerian government said the abortive coup aimed to restore General Gowon, who has denied any connection with the rebellion.

General Murtala Mohammed, head of state at the time of the abortive coup, died in the rebellion.

Colonel Dimka, the man executed today, was accused of his murder. He fled and eluded capture until March 5.

General Obasanjo said tonight Nigeria had made clear to Britain that any country which harboured General Gowon was committing an unfriendly act towards the Nigerian people and government.

The new group, called the Democratic Rally, combines Mr. Clerides' Unified Party, elements of the Progressive Front and others not represented in parliament.

In all, Mr. Clerides and his allies hold 16 seats in the present parliament. His opponents have 15 and four seats are vacant.



MOVING ON — Leftist Lebanese forces "The Ambushers" are seen with their jeep supported by a Lebanese Arab Army tank during the attack on the rightwing enclave of Faraya, Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Lagos coup leader executed, Gowon "wanted"

LONDON, May 15 (R). — A Nigerian firing squad today executed the colonel who led an abortive coup in Lagos on February 13, according to a Lagos radio broadcast.

The general said Mr. J.D. Gomman was fairly tried, but Prime Minister James Callaghan had now informed Nigeria he would not meet a request to facilitate his return.

On March 11, 30 others were executed for their role in the abortive coup.

Clerides forms new Cypriot party

NICOSIA, May 15 (R) — Mr. Glafkos Clerides, Speaker of the Cypriot Parliament, today announced the formation of a new right-of-centre party to fight elections due next October.

The new group, called the Democratic Rally, combines Mr. Clerides' Unified Party, elements of the Progressive Front and others not represented in parliament.

Under the constitution, there are 50 seats in the house. But 15 are reserved for the Turkish Cypriots who do not take part and have declared their own "federal parliament."

[Continued on page 6]

Libya warns of Saharan

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MAS, May 15 (AFP). — Libyan-backed Saharan Independence Movement, Polisario, given workers at the Craa phosphate mines in Sahara an ultimatum to stop work by May 15 or face a new round of attacks.

Polisario ultimatum, delivered on the third anniversary of the founding of the state, is expected to result in a full-scale attack by the front, the paper reported.

While the Moroccan authorities exploiting the Bu Craa have been forced, since to ship the phosphates in armed convoys escorted by guerrillas blowing up lines in the area and damaged the 100 kms belt linking Bu Craa Atlantic Port at El Aaiun, it reported.

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Reason to act

There is much to do yet before the Riyadh summit meeting takes place sometime next month between President Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria, along with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. And it is quite certain that the meeting will only finally materialise if the groundwork is laid ahead of time to ensure some tangible successes and results. We are optimistic that, at the very least, the meeting will result in a healthier new phase in Egyptian-Syrian relations. These relations have been strained of late, and unnecessarily so, by the inconclusive and largely inconsequential war of words that has followed the 1975 interim peace agreement signed between Israel and Egypt. If nothing else, the Sadat-Assad meeting will likely bring an end to the rancorous rhetoric that the two sides have occasionally seen fit to trade. But probably more than this, it will also provide the impetus that will take the abrasive edge off the disagreements that have stemmed from the Sinai agreement.

In the larger context, however, the significance of the Riyadh meeting does not lie in the contemporary dynamics of Syrian-Egyptian relations, but rather in the role that has been played therein by the Saudi Arabians and the Kuwaitis. This role points out two significant things: the continuing political maturity of Arab statesmen in general, and the emerging political power of the oil-producing Arab states. The two are related, and particularly to the conflict with Israel and the kaleidoscopic relationships between the United States, Israel and the Arab nations.

It is first of all significant that the Saudis and Kuwaitis saw fit to dispatch their foreign ministers on a mediation shuttle between Damascus and Cairo that has resulted in the Riyadh summit.

This betrays a growing convergence of long-term interests and objectives between the Gulf states and the traditional political leaders of the Arab World, namely Egypt, Syria and, to an extent, Iraq. Where a Cairo-Damascus split may not have tremendously worried the Gulf states ten or twenty years ago, today it has moved them to active diplomacy. This comes on top of the foundation of deepening economic relationships developing between the Gulf oil producers, and Egypt and Syria in particular.

The operational imperative here is the relationship the Arab oil producers have slowly forged between their substantial international economic clout, and the lack of progress on the peace front between the Israelis and the frontline Arabs. It is necessary to go back a bit here and appreciate that part of the reason why the United States has suddenly become so involved in the dynamics of Middle East peace stems from blunt warnings passed on to the United States from the oil producers. The Arab-Israeli conflict is today a major concern of the Arab oil producers (for various reasons), and these oil producers took a fundamental decision in the summer of 1973 that they would use their oil as a political weapon.

It is generally appreciated today that serious movement to resolve the conflict with Israel would, in effect, be rewarded by some gracious Arab moves in the oil field. This means, primarily, that the United States must do its bit as the guardian of Israel to temper the recalcitrance of its client state in moving towards substantive peace negotiations with the Arabs. These negotiations would involve Syria and Egypt at some point, and the strained relations between these two are not exactly conducive to global Middle East peace talks with the various interested Arab parties and Israel.

We are not so crass to suggest that the Americans are being asked to write off Israel in return for lots of cheap oil. (This, incidentally, is what Zionist propaganda likes to suggest). What has happened, though, is that the mutual requests for cooperation and exercise of responsibility on the political and economic fronts have been linked to a significant degree — significant enough, at least, that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait view it as a matter of concern to their national interests that relations between Cairo and Damascus be positive and clear.



Crowd. Prince Hassan during his current visit to Iran is seen touring the city of Asfahan.

Tripartite tourist committee discusses closer cooperation

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Ghaleb Barakat, Saturday morning received the Syrian and Turkish delegations to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Syrian-Turkish Tourism Committee.

The committee is currently convening here to discuss tourism cooperation among the three countries.

The joint Tourism Committee Saturday morning resumed its meetings at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. Agreement was reached to increase civil aviation traffic among the three countries and to set up a civil aviation committee to study and recommend concrete measures in the field.

The conferees also studied and approved opening an overland tourist route between the three countries in the very near future, and simplifying border formalities for citizens of the three countries.

As for tourism marketing and information, the three agreed to exchange tourism bulletins and information as well as to pool the work of their tourist information bureaus abroad.

A Syrian and Jordanian delegation will visit Turkey to familiarise itself with tourism planning procedures and the implementation of Turkish tourism projects.

At the end of the meetings the conferees decided to hold their

next meeting in Ankara in 1977.

The Saturday meeting was presided over by the Director General of Tourism, Ghaleb Abu Jabr for Jordan, the Syrian Undersecretary of Tourism, Burhan Qasab, and the Turkish Undersecretary of Tourism and Antiquities, Kamal Batias.

Agriculture ministry, cooperatives unit sign agreement

AMMAN. — An agreement was signed here Saturday morning at the Ministry of Agriculture between the ministry and the Cooperatives Organisation.

Under the agreement, the ministry will provide the organisation with 650 tonnes of fertilisers and 150 portable sprayers to be sold in turn to cooperative farmers at minimal cost.

These fertilisers and sprayers were recently donated by West Germany to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The agreement was signed by Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoul and Cooperatives Organisation Director General Marwan Doudine.

9.3% of labour force university educated,

AMMAN. — A survey of the labour force in 1975—which numbered 128,232 persons excluding workers in the agriculture field, showed that 23.5 per cent (29,999) have completed their elementary studies, 9.2% (11,963) their preparatory studies, 22.5% (28,786) their secondary studies, 9.3 per cent (11,801) their university studies. 35.6 per cent of the labour force (45,672 persons) either have not completed their elementary studies or are illiterate.

Prince Mohammad visits artillery school

ZERQA. — His Highness Prince Mohammad Saturday noon visited the artillery school here. He was welcomed on arrival by the commander of the Royal Artillery forces and the school's director.

Prince Hassan was briefed on the school's activities.

He afterwards visited the Prince Faysal workshops.

Exports, imports with Arab countries increase

AMMAN. — Exports to Arab countries in 1975 reached 42.5 per cent of Jordan's exports during that year, while imports from Arab countries represented 20 per cent of all national imports.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics Friday showed that Jordan's exports to Arab countries in 1975 reached JD 16,960,000 out of a total of JD 40, million. As for Arab imports, they attained JD46,405,000 out of a total of JD224 million.

Countries to which Jordan exported more than JD1 million worth of goods included Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait, while countries from which Jordan had imported more than JD6 million worth of goods included Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The main items exported included fruits and vegetables, cigarettes, pharmaceuticals, phosphates, woolen textiles, batteries, and cement. The main commodities imported consisted of crude oil, livestock, textiles, rice, ready made clothes, wood, dates and vegetable oil.

Ramtha Chamber of Commerce to attend Alexandria meet

RAMTHA. — The Ramtha Chamber of Commerce will participate in the 20th session of the conference of Arab Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture to be held in Alexandria on Monday.

The Irbid delegation will submit papers on the progress of co-operation between Arab countries, the President of Irbid Chamber of Commerce Mohammad Said Makhadmeh said Tuesday.

Industrial, economic and agriculture projects included in the five year plan will also be presented for discussion he said.



Prince Muhammad is pictured while being presented with it of the artillery branch of the Jordanian Armed Forces during to its headquarters Saturday.

Queen Mother patronises graduation

AMMAN, JNA. — Her Majesty the Queen Mother Zein Al Sharaf delegated Her Royal Highness Princess Basma to attend the graduation ceremonies of the 12th class of girls to graduate from the Islamic Scientific College.

The principal of the school praised educational achievements under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. The principal also called on the graduating students to play a constructive role in the future of Jordan.

The graduation ceremonies included some folk dances and plays.

Austria to support Jordan's development projects

AMMAN. — A Jordanian delegation including high ranking government officials will visit Austria sometime in August, sources at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce said Saturday.

The visit comes at the invitation of the Austrian government which expressed its desire to consolidate relations between the two countries. It is expected that during the visit an economic and technical cooperation agreement will be signed between Jordan and the sources a Under the agreement will provide Jordan with assistance to support year development plan participate in development projects. It is expected that Austria will increase commercial relations with Jordan and use Jordan's marketing centre in the East.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

AMMAN. — The Regional Assistant Director of UNICEF Rashid Qulailat will represent UNICEF at the Jordan Development Conference "Partners in Progress" to be held here between May 30 and June 4.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi Saturday delegated the director of rehabilitation and supervision the Ministry to open the educational aids exhibit here at the Teachers Institute.

AMMAN. — A weekly course on modern marketing techniques started here Saturday at the training centre for the station managers at the Jordan Development Conference.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Naturally all the Jordanian and Syrian Press Saturday picked the 15th of May, the 28th anniversary of the creation of Israel for their topic of comment. The anniversary was marked in the occupied West Bank by demonstrations and strikes and by stringent Israeli measures, including preventive curfew and mass round ups to face the expected protest.

Al Rai says the 15th of May comes at a time when the occupied land was swelling with indignation over the occupation and when the Palestine issue was being debated in the United Nations Security Council and in other world forums. However, the paper adds, the Palestine Arab tragedy is now passing through a new episode. But great changes are making this bitter anniversary assume other shapes than before, and open new vistas for an Arab action that should be embarked on without hesitation.

It goes on: "The Arab capabilities which proved their worth in the October war of 1973 have focussed light on what will be the case if Arab determination were woven into one single will, comprising all the Arab homeland all Arab wealth and all Arab manpower, to be put together at the disposal of the battle for routing the Zionist dangers that threaten not only the Palestine Arabs but all the Arabs.

Al Dustour suggests that May 15, 1948 was the outcome of two basic factors: The international conspiracy led by Zionism since late in the nineteenth century,

and Arab underdevelopment, weakness, division and improvisation. ... Because of this, the 15th of May bore bitter fruits in 1956, in 1976 and so on to this day. The fate of May 15 with all its past relics and future ambitions is tied to the elimination of either of those two factors which produced the 15th of May — that is, the international conspiracy and Arab underdevelopment.

The paper thinks, therefore, that the real way out of the Arab ordeal lies in dealing with these two factors by frustrating the conspiracy. The first condition for this is force — political, economic and military.

Al Dustour regrets that despite their vital strategic position their tremendous wealth and their political weight, the Arab countries are still lagging behind, because they are still divided, though sentimentally united. The reason for the division is that they are yet unable to translate their united sentiment into united action.

Al Shaab paints a more gloomy picture. It says the occupation on octopus of 1948 is still there, spreading dangerously until it has acquired manifold aggressive power. Despite substantial Arab development, at best outcome has been more Arab refugees and more Arab territory falling in to the hand of Israel; not to mention the official Israeli line adopted lately to go ahead with "planting" more settlements in the occupied Arab areas.

The Damascus Al Thawra states a consoling note when it

says that in spite of the difficult conditions the Arab struggle is now passing through, the Palestine issue has made big strides on the road to emphasising its inherent legitimate validity. It has won world wide recognition. Zionism has suffered a series of defeats and setbacks, not only at the

level of the United Nations but on the world public opinion level as well. The paper singled out the European general opinion, European capitals which used to be platforms for the misleading Zionist propaganda, are now witnessing important meetings and seminars in support of Palestine.

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Haig says Soviets powerful enough for new drive

AMMAN, May 15, (R). — General Alexander Haig, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said the Soviet Union has become powerful enough to make a world-imperialistic drive.

Writing in the NATO magazine, Haig said the Soviet Union emerged as a superpower with military resources "to inaugurate a global imperialistic phase in foreign policy."

He said that Russia in 1975 outspent the United States on defence by one-third.

He compared this with NATO's internal problems, especially the Greek-Turkish conflict, which he said had led some to question the health and vitality of the alliance.

Queen takes a fast lane to Teheran

YORK, May 15 (R). — Queen Elizabeth Taylor was scheduled to leave for Teheran tonight on Iran's first non-stop flight between New York and the Iranian capital.

Queen Elizabeth's new long-range Boeing 747SP jumbo jet, which is due to arrive in Teheran at 12:45 p.m. tomorrow, is making the 6,194-mile flight in 11-1/4 hours.

After the flight, the Queen will spend five days in Iran at the invitation of the U.S. ambassador and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pahlavi dynasty.

Members of commerce team for Andria meet

AMMAN, May 15 (R). — A delegation from the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and Industry left here Saturday for Alexandria to attend the 20th session of the Arab League's Economic Conference.

The delegation will explain to the conference the projects included in the Jordanian five-year development plan and investment opportunities awaiting businessmen, in particular since the country has been adopting an open-door policy.

Delegates are expected to discuss the role of local business in Arab economic development and Arab economic cooperation. The conference will also be reviewed, and the Arab League's economic policy will be discussed.

Many-sided reactions to Kissinger's Africa proposals

OWN, South Africa (CSM). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposals for Africa have met with mixed reactions. In Lusaka, Zambia, the proposals were seen as a boost to the political change here.

In the main South African press, the proposals were seen as a boost to the political change here.

White Rhodesian reaction to the Kissinger speech was instant and vitriolic. And short-term, the white reaction to the secretary's call for "rapid change" and majority rule in Rhodesia in two years may be the most crucial response to it.

The general wrote the article for a special edition of the magazine to be published when NATO foreign ministers meet in Oslo next Thursday and Friday.

General Haig said the Soviet Union over the past decade has added three to five per cent annually to its defence expenditure.

He said that Russia in 1975 outspent the United States on defence by one-third.

He compared this with NATO's internal problems, especially the Greek-Turkish conflict, which he said had led some to question the health and vitality of the alliance.

He said that the alliance's ability to deter any Soviet aggression depended on the collective Western will and determination to use its weapons to fight.

Analysts affirm Unrest, disturbances spread through China

HONG KONG, May 15, (AFP). — About one-third of China's 29 provinces and regions have been showing signs of political and social unrest and there have been disturbances in some places, China analysts noted here today.

They said that the unrest followed an attempted widening of the current anti-rightist campaign to include other "capitalist-road" in the central organs of the party, government and army and in the provinces.

The campaign resulted in the dismissal of former vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping last month.

The most serious incidents so far have occurred in Peking, Honan, Yunnan and Hebei, and there are indications that Chekiang, Hubei, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Szechuan and possibly Kwangsi and Shensi may also have been affected, the reports said.

Analysts noted that even where there had been no reports of political incidents, the local authorities were stressing the need to "track down" various "sabotage activities of counter-revolutionaries."

The disturbances in Honan, a province of some 61 million people, must be serious and widespread.

Cost of living falls by 1.9 per cent

AMMAN. — The cost of living in Amman in April 1976 fell by 1.9 per cent as compared to March of the same year. Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that the decrease of 3.7 per cent in food prices was the main reason for the change.

This decrease in the food prices has resulted in a decrease of 0.1 per cent in the price of meat and 12.4 in the price of vegetables.

However, figures released show a 0.3 per cent increase in the price of houses, 1.9 per cent in the price of clothes and 0.2 per cent in the cost of services.



DAY-TO-REMEMBER — Palestine Liberation Organisation Leader Yasser Arafat is being kissed by one of the graduating girls' guerrillas in Beirut, Saturday, May 15th, on the 28th anniversary of the creation of Israel. (AP wirephoto).

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However, figures released show a 0.3 per cent increase in the price of houses, 1.9 per cent in the price of clothes and 0.2 per cent in the cost of services.

Political motives believed behind Jamaica turmoil

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 15, (AFP). — Seventy-four civilians and 16 policemen have been murdered in the slum districts of West Kingston so far this year, according to figures issued by the police today.

The area has become a notorious battleground for rival gangs, and was put under a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Wednesday after a series of violent politically-inspired clashes.

Prime Minister Michael Manley hinted to the Jamaican parliament that there were attempts from outside to destabilise the country, and this was repeated by Industry and Foreign Trade Minister P. J. Patterson when he stopped over in London on his way to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Opposition Jamaica Labour Party leader Edward Seaga reacted sharply to these remarks, saying they could be interpreted as a device to postpone general elections due to be held before next January.

In the past few months slogans have been daubed on walls throughout the city describing Mr. Seaga as an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The previous week, Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow told

make decisions on our behalf," Mr. Smith said.

In contrast, the reaction of black Africans was not a sneer (because they considered U.S. promises inadequate). But neither did they cheer.

The nation of Kenya commented in an editorial: "In sum, Dr. Kissinger's statements and commitments are acceptable in principle. It is to be hoped, however, that they will be implemented." The paper also noted that outside involvement in Africa may be inevitable.

The subdued Kenyan reaction is significant because Kenya is generally rather friendly toward the U.S.

Less friendly has proved to be the west African nation of Ghana, which abruptly cancelled Dr. Kissinger's visit there with a statement that Ghana's president was not well. American officials said they believe the cancellation was due to Soviet pressure.

Meanwhile the Secretary of State moved on to Zaire where he was greeted with dancing troops and drums. Africa experts point out that Zaire has cause to welcome Dr. Kissinger because of vast U.S. aid to that country.

In Washington Congress voiced

general approval of Dr. Kissinger's Lusaka speech.

In a typical comment, Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate's African Affairs subcommittee, said the Secretary's several proposals "deserve strong bipartisan support from Congress and the American people."

Some senators, like Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Sparkman, voice caution about wholeheartedly supporting the Kissinger proposals until all the details are known.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	600.7	600.8
French franc :	70.4	70.7
Swiss franc :	132.4	132.8
German mark :	129.1	129.5
Iraqi dinar :	925.0	938.0
Saudi riyal :	93.3	93.8
Syrian pound :	81.4	82.1
Egyptian pound :	458.0	465.0
Lebanese pound :	121.9	123.0
U.A.E. dirham :	82.8	83.5

IN PERSPECTIVE Land of lost opportunities?

By Jenab Tutunji

Yesterday, May 15, was the 28th anniversary of the founding of the state of Israel, a fit occasion for reckoning and stocktaking. The Arabs of the West Bank and Galilee are taking this opportunity to remind Israel that the time has indeed come to prepare itself both intellectually and spiritually for a drastic readjustment to the changing facts in the Middle East. It is time for Israel to grasp for the peace opportunity which now presents itself.

Writing in Yediot Aharonot early this year, David Shahan "recalled a few dates to refresh the memory":

1967-1971: The Security Council accepted resolution 242. Israel rejected it, demanding direct negotiations without preconditions.

1971-1973: The U.S. proposed negotiations for an interim agreement (the famous Rogers plan) — partial withdrawal, no recognition. Israel rejected the proposal, asking in effect for a return to resolution 242.

1973-1975: The Arabs propose convening the Geneva Conference to negotiate an overall settlement involving total withdrawal. Israel rejects the suggestion; it is only willing to negotiate an interim agreement.

1975-1976: The Arabs take the issue to the United Nations and succeed in obtaining PLO participation in the Security Council debates. Israel asks for the Geneva Conference without the participation of the PLO.

Since then the Palestinians and the PLO have been winning further international recognition. The whole world — except for Israel — is now convinced that the Palestinians constitute a nation with a right to self-determination in their own land. The irony is that the world means for the Palestinians to recover only a small part of what was originally theirs. This in itself constitutes a huge compromise to the Israelis, although they refuse to admit it.

Even Israel's staunchest supporters are now aware that the only secure boundaries are mutually recognised frontiers. Israel obviously is not yet convinced of this.

The problem is not only that the Israeli government is weak and vacillating, but it is more and more allowing its diplomatic options to be hemmed in by extremists whom it cannot control. Israeli government prerogatives are subject to bargaining with minority groups — leaving the true impression, as the Arabs have begun to weary of pointing out, that the Israelis do not know what they want.

Part of the problem is that the Israelis do not know how they fit into the new equation governing the relation of other interested states and world powers to each other. Israel still has not cut the umbilical cord with the United States. Israeli policymakers refuse to give up the idea that they are the guardians of American and western interests in the region.

In 1956, the Israelis joined the British and the French in attacking Egypt when Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal. In 1967, the Israelis delivered a crushing blow to Nasser and his aspirations to overthrow the regimes of the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula. Since then, Egypt has changed, the alliances of the whole region with the super powers have changed. Kissinger seems to know how to handle the situation now, and his plans do not call for a belligerent state raring to strike left and right at whatever poses a threat to Uncle Sam's plans.

The Russians have been driven out of Egypt, which far from constituting a threat to the oil fields in the Arabian Peninsula, is now currying the favour of the oil producers.

Israel is now faced with the difficulty of how to make it on its own. Twenty-eight years of dependency have not particularly fitted it for that task. The huge deficit in the Israeli budget cannot be handled through Israel's resources alone. We have before us a perfect example of a state that is living well beyond its means and is worried that its privileged relationship with Uncle Sam, which allows it to maintain that standard, might come to an end.

The Americans, on the other hand, are not entirely blameless for the perpetuation of the relationship of dependency. If the Israeli government is vacillating, the U.S. administration cannot be said to be exactly incisive in putting the point across to the Tel Aviv government (which now insists on sitting in Jerusalem) that the old days are gone and that it will somehow have to accommodate itself to a new mode of existence as an independent state.

For twenty-eight years, Israel has celebrated the anniversary of its foundation alone, as an alien state that does not want to come to terms with its neighbours.

Israel could well become the land of lost opportunities if it ignores this chance for a radical transformation, a rebirth of the Zionist state by finally coming to terms with its neighbours. A second foundation is in order.

USSR delegation: resumption of ties depends on Israel

TEL AVIV May 13 (R). — Members of an official Soviet delegation visiting Israel indicate little prospect of a resumption of diplomatic relations, the Jerusalem Post reported today.

The paper said one of the delegation, Mr. Vikent Alexandrovich Metveyev, said in an interview that the Soviet Union considered there had been no significant advance towards peace with the Arabs — a condition which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had put for restoring diplomatic links.

Mr. Metveyev, according to the Post, said the resumption of relations "depends on you Israelis. It is up to you to give up the lands you took illegally, to encourage the Arabs to live peacefully and to be less rigid." The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic links in 1967.

Mr. Metveyev, a political analyst of the Soviet newspaper Izvestia, is here at the invitation of the Rakah (new Communist) Party on the occasion of the anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

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April figures show British trade balance in the red once again

LONDON, May 15, (R). — Britain Friday announced its worst set of trade figures for five months.

The visible trade gap—the difference between imports and exports—increased sharply to 255 million sterling in April, from a revised 16 million sterling the previous month.

Both imports and exports set records last month. Imports were 2,204 million sterling and exports 1,949 million sterling.

The Industry Department said several unusual factors accounted for the high level of imports. It cited exceptional diamond imports totalling 80 million sterling, an oil rig costing 20 million sterling, and increased oil imports worth 50 million sterling.

The import bill was also going up because of the recent depreciation of sterling against other currencies, the department said.

After allowing for the usual surplus earned on "invisibles" banking, tourism, shipping and insurance—the balance of payments deficit last month was 135 million sterling.

The plunge into the red erased any euphoria over the March figures, which were Britain's best in four and a half years, with a payments surplus of 104 million sterling.

Though today's trading returns contained little to cheer the government, exports increased by four per cent in volume in the February-April quarter, compared with the previous quarter, whereas import volume rose by only 0.5 per cent in the same period.

The latest inflation statistics, published earlier Friday, showed

to 18.9 per cent, the lowest since November 1974 and well on the annual rate as measured over the last 12 months is now down to the government's target of single figures by the end of the year.

But the retail price index rose last month by 1.9 per cent, the biggest jump since June last year, due to higher average prices for many items of food and tax changes in the government's budget.

Meanwhile, a team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) calls here next week to inspect Britain's account books.

The delegation, led by C.D. Finch, will be carrying out its annual probe into the British economy under article eight of the IMF charter, which allows the fund to supervise the affairs of member nations.

Whitehall sources said today that the visit is unconnected with any request for an IMF loan.

Britain has a 700 million special drawing rights (about 400 million pounds) line of credit with the fund, opened unconditionally in January. It has drawn nothing from it so far.

Mr. Finch and his colleagues will be paying special attention to the British budget and the pay deal between the government and unions coming into effect in August.

The counter-inflation policy and the payments deficit will be examined, too.

Government officials thought that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's policies would receive fairly high marks from the team.



GETTING CLOSE — Oil from the destroyed oil tanker Urquiola is seen on a beach on north eastern coast of Spain Saturday. The oil is causing severe pollution problems. (AP wirephoto).

Angola to set up own oil company

LUANDA, May 15 (AFP). — Angola will set up its own national oil company — Sonangol — Prime Minister Lopo de Nascimento announced here today.

He said Sonangol would be entirely responsible for the country's oil affairs.

Mr. De Nascimento was speaking after a visit to Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave. He said the American company Gulf Oil had stopped drilling in Cabinda in December last year under "State Department pressure."

It had now resumed drilling, however, and a new contract with Gulf Oil, in which Angola has a 55 per cent controlling interest in local operations, would be discussed with the company, he added.

If agreement were reached, Gulf would continue its operations in Angola. If not, the company would have to go, said the prime minister.

Before it stopped operation, Gulf produced an average of 130,000 barrels of oil a day.

Meanwhile, Angola President Agostinho Neto has begun a tour of southern provinces of Angola — the first time he has visited the region since Angola became independent on Nov. 11.

France-Iranian accord could be worth \$3.5 billion

PARIS, May 15, (R). — France and Iran Friday signed an agreement for economic and industrial cooperation covering contracts worth a potential \$3,500 million for French firms.

The two countries also agreed to raise Franco-Iranian trade to more than 10,000 million francs (\$2,200 million) this year from 8,300 million francs (\$1,840 million) in 1975.

Iranian Finance Minister Husang Ansari, who signed the agreement with French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade after three days of talks here, conferred with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac after his talks with M. Fourcade.

On leaving the Elysee presidential palace, the Iranian minister said they had discussed further development of Franco-Iranian economic cooperation.

\$1.5b South Africa A-plant order set for U.S.-Dutch-Swiss group

JOHANNESBURG, May 15, (AFP). — The contract for a giant \$1,500 million nuclear power station is on the point of being given to a U.S.-Swiss Dutch consortium, informed economic circles said here today.

The decision by the South African Electricity Company Escom to award the contract to the consortium, composed of General Electric, the Swiss company Brown Boveri and the Dutch firm Verolme, will be announced soon, the circles said.

No confirmation of the report was available from Escom, but if it was true, it would be a hard blow for two other consortia which have been in the running for the contract since 1974.

They are a French consortium composed of Framatome, Alsthom and Spie Batignolles, and a consortium linking West Germany's

Japanese officials start Lockheed talks in U.S.

TOKYO, May 15 (AFP). — A 13-man non-partisan parliamentary mission left Tokyo for Washington today to meet U.S. congressional leaders and government officials on the Lockheed payoff affair.

During its week's stay in Washington, the mission members plan to meet Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as other congressional leaders, and Attorney General Edward Levi and government officials concerned.

The mission is led by former Justice Minister Isaji Tanaka.

On Friday in Washington, Shizuo Seo, special envoy of the Japanese government, met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to discuss application of the measures taken by the United States following the revelation that Japanese businessmen had been among those who received questionable payments from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The Ford Administration has promised to transmit to the Japanese authorities all information it may obtain about this scandal. The understanding is that such information could be used in court cases, but that it must not otherwise be made public.

State Department sources indicated that there was no obstacle to implementation of these measures and that Mr. Seo simply wanted to give Mr. Kissinger some details on the situation which has built up in Japan as a result of the Lockheed scandal.

Zambia seeks aid to fully apply Rhodesia sanctions

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 15, (AFP). — Zambia is considering asking the United Nations to make it mandatory for all member states to assist countries which have suffered economically in applying U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Greenwood Silwizya said here today.

Speaking on his return from a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Committee in New York, Mr. Silwizya said that Zambia had suffered an exceptionally heavy burden from its strict adherence to the U.N. resolutions and the failure of member states to share these burdens.

"Zambia finds it only fair that the United Nations should treat the matter as a peacekeeping operation and thereby make it possible to impose a levy on member states to meet the cost of applying sanctions."

"We are therefore considering asking the United Nations to impose a levy on U.N. member states to help meet the cost of applying sanctions," he said.

Mr. Silwizya said that it had cost Zambia more than \$500 million to impose U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, formerly one of its main trading partners.

The Zambian border with Rhodesia has been closed since 1973, but Zambia imposed an embargo on trade with Rhodesia shortly after the colony unilaterally declared its independence from Britain in 1965.

Kraftwerkunion with the South African construction company Murr and Roberts.

Site of the power station is at Koeberg, near Capetown, and construction should be completed by 1985.

Only five months ago the French and Germano-South African consortia, short-listed with the U.S.-Swiss group for the contract, were considered to have practically eliminated their competitor.

The two consortia were offering similar techniques for the two nuclear reactors at Koeberg— with a total capacity of 1,000 megawatts—based on the "boiling water" principle, while the General Electric group was offering light water reactors based on pressurised water.

About 90 of these reactors are already in operation and another 180 are under construction in 23 countries.

Last December, spokesmen for Escom and the South African Atomic Energy Commission would give no public indication of their choice, but said privately that the final decision would be political.

Spokesman Robert Funseth, did not exactly admit that the department would give the go-ahead to such a sale, said Washington had concluded South Africa, along with some other countries, agreements on utilisation of nuclear power peaceful purposes.

He also clearly indicated America's "New policies" on this issue.

The United States has sold no reactors to South Africa but has supplied enriched uranium to it and is a major client of its uranium exports.

Under the proposed deal, General Electric would supply the actors, Brown Boveri the turbines and the Dutch company the construction work.

Foreign students help U.K. private schools maintain their independence

LONDON, May 15, (R). — A survey by the Independent Schools Information Service showed earnings from abroad by more than a third to 13 per cent sterling, representing more than three per cent of total income.

The independent schools have long been under attack from the left wing of the ruling Labour Party who say they are the ystone of a system of privilege.

To educate a child at one of the top independent schools, as Eton or Harrow, can cost 1,800 sterling a year.

Many of the children come from the Middle East, but the biggest increase this year was in the number of Asian children. Ninety-four are now in British independent schools, a rise of just 30 per cent on last year.

reported Saturday.

Iran has ordered two megawatt reactors from West Germany and work is in progress the first of these in the south of the country. The Iranian government hopes its nuclear generating stations will be producing 25,000 megawatts by the end of the century, and it has been in contact with a number of countries about uranium supplies including South Africa.

TOKYO, (AFP). — Three Japanese electrical engineering firms announced Saturday that they would send a joint engineering mission to South Vietnam on May 15 to inspect the Danhim Hydroelectric plant in Thuan Hai Province.

The firms—Nippon Koei, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation—are sending the mission at request of the North Vietnamese government.

The hydroelectric station constructed by the three firms in 1966, but one of four power generators is out of order as a result of the Vietnam war.

CHAIRMAN OF PEPSICO INC.

LEADING U.S. BUSINESSMAN VISITS JORDAN

Mr. Donald M. Kendall will be arriving in Amman tomorrow

The Chairman of PepsiCo Inc., Mr. Donald M. Kendall will arrive in Amman on his private plane for a short visit. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kendall, Mr. Peter K. Warren president Pepsi Cola International and Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Kadry Mahmoud Area Vice President Pepsi Cola International, Middle East.

Donald M. Kendall, 54, is chairman and chief executive officer of PepsiCo, Inc., a worldwide consumer products and services company with 1974 sales volume of over \$2.1 billion, and products available to over a billion people in every corner of the United States and 133 over-seas countries.

PepsiCo's major divisions include Pepsi-Cola Company, Frito-Lay, PepsiCo International, Wilson Sporting Goods Company, PepsiCo Transportation, and Monsieur Henri Wines, Ltd.

Mr. Kendall was a highly decorated Naval aviator during World War II. Following, he joined Pepsi-Cola as a fountain syrup sales representative.

His rise from there was meteoric. By 1957 he had risen to the presidency of Pepsi-Cola's overseas operations.

Under his leadership, Pepsi-Cola's international growth showed dramatic expansion. The number of countries in which Pepsi-Cola was sold more than doubled. Sales of this division tripled and income rose sharply to the point where it became a major contribution to total company earnings.

As a result of these successes, Mr. Kendall was named president of Pepsi-Cola Company in 1963. He quickly launched a series of marketing and management innovations that accelerated the sales of Pepsi-Cola, and added new products, such as Diet Pepsi-Cola and Mountain Dew, to broaden the company's product line.

He engineered the merger which, in 1965, brought Pepsi-Cola Company together with Frito-Lay, the nation's leading snack food marketer, and assumed the presidency of the company that resulted — PepsiCo, Inc. He was president and chief executive officer until May 5, 1971, when he was appointed chairman and chief executive officer.

In 1969, Mr. Kendall was appointed to a one-year term as chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen by President Nixon. The NAB is a voluntary, non-profit organization manned by business executives, labor officials, and government officers, whose goal is locating jobs in the private sector of the economy for the hard-core unemployed. Today, Mr. Kendall still serves as a director of this organization.

ganization.

In November, 1970, Mr. Kendall was elected to the chairmanship of The National Center for Resource Recovery, Inc., an organization founded by a large group of industrialists to attempt to solve the nation's solid waste and litter problems.

Mr. Kendall is U.S. co-chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, which was formed in July, 1973, for the purpose of strengthening trade ties and economic relations between American businessmen and the Soviet Union.

In January, 1976, Mr. Kendall was appointed to a two-year term on the White House Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations.

He is also chairman of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, a prestigious organization of sixty-five heads of corporations who are united to oppose restrictive import and investment legislation or action on the part of the United States Government.



His outside directorships include memberships on the boards of Pan American World Airways, Inc., Atlantic Richfield Company, the Investor's Diversified Services Mutual Fund Group, the Boys' Clubs of America, and the German Marshall Fund.

Mr. Kendall is a trustee of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and on the National Advisory Committee of the Boy Scouts of America.

An Honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree was conferred upon Mr. Kendall September 5, 1971, at the opening convocation of Stetson University, DeLand, Florida.

A native of Sequim, Washington, he attended Western Kentucky State College. He is keenly interested in physical fitness, played tackle on his college football team, boxed in the Golden Gloves, plays tennis and golf whenever he gets the opportunity and, to help keep in trim, runs three miles every morning.

Mr. Kendall is married to the former Baroness Ruedt von Collenberg. They live with their children in Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. Kendall is a member of various clubs, including Blind Brook, the Links, the River Club, Lyford Cay Club, the Round Hill Club, and the Capitol Hill Club.

Whither the U.S. navy's carrier fleet?

ARD The USS America, "Don't settle... bolter... bolter." The carrier deck officer shone the phone the command to the landing, the large jet lifted its nose, and, as roared into the sky above the flight deck, the plane circled, descended, and on the second pass, it dropped neatly onto the deck for a perfect landing. A raw morning, with steady winds and occasional gusts buffeting the massive aircraft carrier USS America, as the ship headed north Atlantic 400 miles off the coast of Virginia.

South Africa, through storms of a difficult, becomes an expense. In Washington, "dodginess" is what some State Department officials are saying about that there is no ships that led the U.S. to victory in the sea during World War II.

General Electric here, aboard the 1,047-foot-long carrier—surrounded by five decks and exactly six galleys, a television set, a radio station, a canteen, a hospital, dental office, barber shop, fire department, library, shoe repair shop, and so on, but what it adds to is clear—staggering expenses. Just to build a carrier costs about \$2 billion. The question being asked increasingly is: are they worth it?

The United States, the carrier is crucial. The carrier remains the backbone of the U.S. Navy might—the "long-range big punch" is what Adm. Bruce Keener III is leaning over a map of the world, his expensive quarters on the ship.

While strike capability, an aircraft carrier without nearby air bases is having the aircraft carrier in the eyes of Admiral Keener.

Now, many liberal congressmen question the need for these

expensive ships; some military strategists, moreover, stress their vulnerability to nuclear attack. The Pentagon and Congress must decide in the next several years what kind of carrier fleet it wants for the 1980s: more nuclear carriers—large 90,000-ton "Nimitz" class ships—or smaller, less expensive "mid" ships?

Former Defence Secretary James R. Schlesinger favoured design of a new class of "mid" carriers—rather than the huge \$2-billion-plus Nimitz-class ships. A six-month Navy study, released earlier this year, however, suggested that Nimitz-class ships would be no more expensive in the long run than the smaller ships—and that any carrier built in the future will cost more than \$2 billion each.

Even if new Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld (a former naval aviator) opts for a new carrier programme this year or next and Congress votes funding, a new ship couldn't be ready until around 1985—four years after delivery of the Carl Vinson, the last carrier to be given the go-ahead. In 1985 the Midway, the oldest carrier still in use, will be 40 years old.

By the end of this year, the Navy will be down to a total fleet of 13 all-purpose carriers.

Out of these the massive Enterprise and Nimitz, heaving the seas with a whopping 90,000-ton displacement each, are nuclear powered—and will be joined in fiscal year 1977 by the nuclear powered Dwight Eisenhower and in fiscal 1981 by the Carl Vinson.

At that time, several of the older World War II Midway class carriers will be retired, keeping the fleet at 13 ships.

Is the reduced U.S. carrier fleet capable of maintaining its traditional "two-ocean" role? In the Mayaguez incident last year, for instance, the carrier Coral Sea needed two days to reach the scene.

Precisely because of the reduction in U.S. fleet size, deployment patterns have changed dramatically since World War II.

The U.S. has maintained five carriers abroad (leaving home port for seven or eight months at a time). Two have usually been stationed in the Mediterranean, and three in the Pacific.

Now, it is expected that there will be two carriers in the Mediterranean, with one of them occasionally deployed in the north and south Atlantic, and two in the Pacific. Scheduling problems will be "tighter" given the need to send ships into port periodically for overhaul and maintenance.

But despite the Navy's official public hand-wringing about the numerical decline in carrier strength, the U.S. remains the only country committed to a large carrier fleet.

Among NATO countries, France has two fixed-wing carriers, the Clemenceau and Foch, and a smaller helicopter carrier—with a second nuclear-powered helicopter under development.

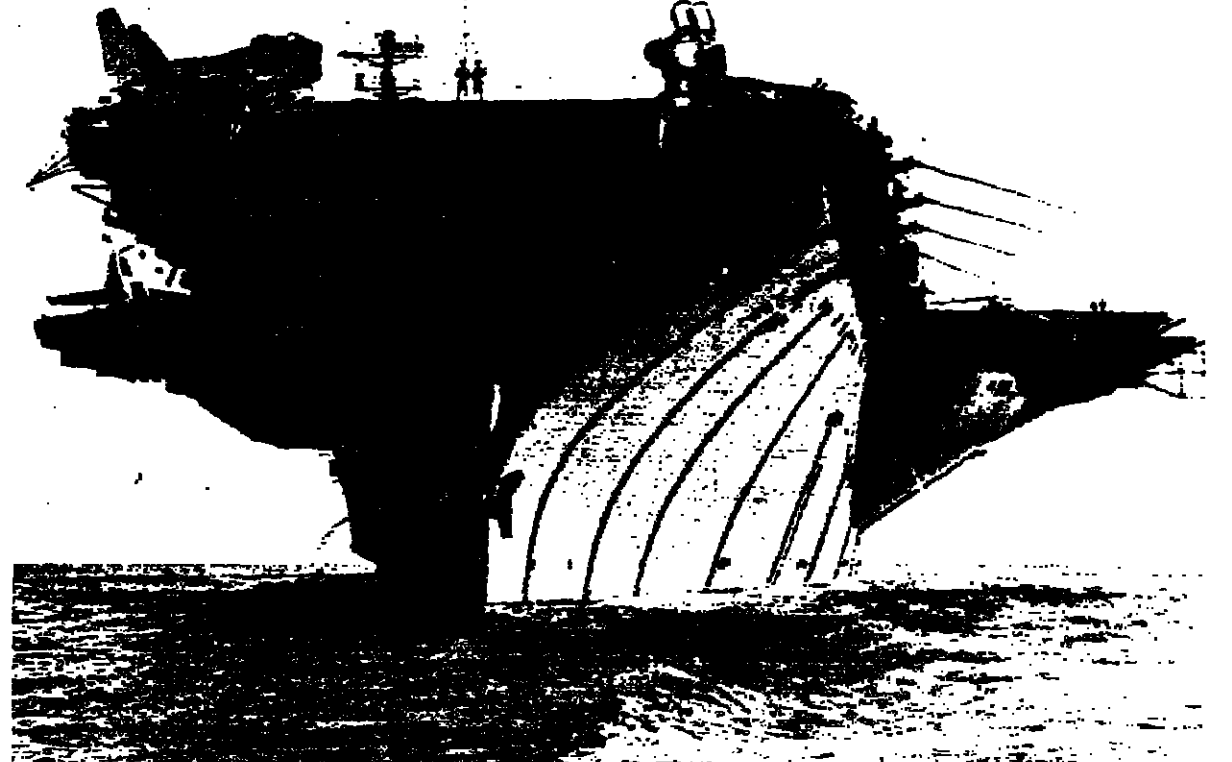
The British, who once had a large "flat top" fleet, now are down to one "fixed-wing" carrier,

the Ark Royal—plus several smaller helicopter carriers. But even the Ark Royal eventually is expected to be mustered out, although the British are developing cruisers capable of carrying air wings.

The Soviet Union has only one small attack carrier.

Meanwhile, on the America, the 80 Navy jets roar in—hour after hour—including the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, which costs taxpayers \$24 million each. The timing here is precise and no-nonsense.

Pausing for a moment in the control tower high a top the flight deck late one blustery, fog-enshrouded evening, the ship's flight officer, in a slow matter-of-fact voice, puts the tempo of a carrier into quick focus: "30 seconds... We can take them off and land them every 30 seconds, if we have to. Without a hitch."



The USS America — vital for defence or a tax-payer's nightmare.

What a way to see London!

LONDON, England — (CSM) — Despite the bone-chilling temperature of a recent London morning, I found myself leaning out of the window, convinced that the sound I heard—a distinct clip-clop-clip-clop amidst the clamour of the 20th century traffic—must be an illusion.

But, suddenly, the illusion became reality: a horse-drawn carriage passed nonchalantly under my window.

This was not the Queen's carriage (which is the only private one in present-day London), mind you, but rather an elegant but typical means of 19th-century transportation—the only incongruity being that it happens to be 1976.

On investigation, I found that this delightful conveyance belongs to Dennis Severs, a 27-year-old American from Escondido, California.

Every day of the year, except for some in the coldest winter months, Mr. Severs dons a top hat and formal morning suit and steps into his place as an eloquent footman-guide.

Mr. Severs began his tours four years ago because of his delight in London's vivid history, which he considers to be 'still very much alive.' And during the tour—of his own colourful design—the sound of a horse's hooves, and the mannered mood which a Victorian carriage creates, his passengers find themselves irresistibly awakened to the past and present of this treasure-trove city.

The tour trots its way through the streets, squares and mews of Knightsbridge, South Kensington, and Kensington, while Mr. Severs points out architectural clues to the thinking of various periods, and brings in all the notable figures and fashions of London.

Entertaining his passengers with a story-like patter, he tells just how great Britain was in the 19th century.

"And unless we understand her greatness, nothing we see or use from Britain today makes any sense," he explains. Having stressed Britain's glorious past, he then describes, street by street, exactly how people lived during this grand era.

Mr. Severs directs his passengers' attention to the size of houses and explains that "a house of the 1860s would be larger than a house of the 1850s because its traditional structure was puffed up to appear grander as people became wealthier."

At another stage, he points to a house with a double-front doorway and says with a chuckle, "Queen Charlotte insisted that her court wear the 'passe' fashion of hoop skirts so that until her death in 1818, doorways had to be doubled in order to accommodate the width of women's skirts."

"The thing that makes London particularly interesting," he adds, "is that it is still lived in as it was—nothing has really gone yet."

London is built for the carriage, Mr. Severs points out when asked

why he uses that instead of more ordinary forms of transport:

"Street railings are cut at the right height so that one can see under them, and cornices, the most important feature of a house, are unviewable from the confines of a closed-in car," he says, beaming.

To prepare for these tours, Mr. Severs absorbed all he could learn from those who witnessed the past, and still peruses history books on London in order to maintain accuracy.

On first reaction to the tour, the English, who tend to disapprove of the contrived, usually respond with the remark, "How typical," implying, Mr. Severs explains with a hint of embarrassment, "that only an American would go to such a fuss."

Yet once they experience the tour, "their cynicism," he says, "frequently changes to approval."

But why should this young American go to the trouble of borrowing money from a bank in order to go into the London tour business? Certainly not for profit as his expenses exceed his income. It is rather because of his acute awareness of what is good here.

"England," Mr. Severs says with a mixture of enthusiasm and respect, "is just what you make it. It has everything you could want, if you look for it."

Dennis Severs' tours begin in April. The tour lasts 1 1/2 hours, and costs \$4.50 per person (booking a reservation is essential).



Dennis Severs — he long ago gave up the crowded underground.



McDonald's invasion reaches the Hamburgers

COLOGNE, GERMANY (CSM). — It may be the last straw for Germans who still consider themselves culturally pure.

Big Macs, cheeseburgers, and apple pies are being served up in 31 McDonald's fast-food restaurants here in West Germany, and by the end of the year the biggest fast-food chain in the world expects to have nearly 60 outlets in operation in this country.

There is one right in the shadow of the mighty Cologne cathedral. Munich, capital of the famous white "wurst," has 13 McDonald's. And, perhaps the worst blow of all, the firm just opened three restaurants in Hamburg—to bring hamburgers to the Hamburgers.

McDonald's German chief of operations, Rolf Kreiner, was quoted recently as saying: "We are teaching the people a whole new life-style—for example, eating with the fingers instead of with knife and fork."

Actually, anyone who has had a "wurst" from one of the many sidewalk stands in Germany, when customers commonly pick up a wet, or even greasy, sausage without a bun, knows that claim is exaggerated. But McDonald's has succeeded in getting German customers to drink out of paper cups—almost unthinkable till now.

The German news magazine Der Spiegel recently published a five-page article on the McDonald's boom here.

As the article points out, the firm has moved in without any cultural adjustments—American-style clothes for employees, the same lamps, tables, counters, the same bags with the big "M" that customers would find in Chicago or Dallas.

Der Spiegel jumped on the firm's claim that its hamburgers were "the most revolutionary idea since the discovery of beefsteak." The magazine claimed that the hamburger was originally an export from the Hanseatic city to the St. Louis World Fair in 1904.

(Of course, in this year of the U.S. bicentennial it also has been claimed here that the light bulb and the telephone—at least their working principle—were discovered by Germans.)

This reporter spent an hour at a McDonald's here in Cologne and saw only one citizen turn away in disgust. The place was mobbed—lots of young people, but also lots of parents with kids taking "a break today."

One German, in a formal dark blue top coat, silk scarf, and fancy grey-leather driving gloves ordered a "Viertelfunder" (a quarter-pounder). And the girl behind the counter wished him "Guten Appetite."

Where lunch and dine Today

Chinese Restaurant
Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE
— Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

Advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

RAINBOW CINEMA

Tel. 25155, Amman

presents the comedy film

TROUBLE IN STORE

Starring: Norman Wisdom,

Margaret Rutherford

Show times: 3.30, 6.30, 9.00

additional show time 10.30

a.m. on Sunday and Friday.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.40 Walt Disney
8.00 News in Arabic
Channel 3:
7.30 Reportage
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Wrestling

Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Shirley's world
9.00 Man and machine
9.15 The explorers
10.00 News in English
10.15 Hawaii 5-0 (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:
9.00 Beirut (MEA)
1.00 Beirut
1.15 Kuwait (KAC)
3.00 Aqaba (SA)
3.00 Cairo (EA)
3.05 London (BA)
5.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)
5.45 Damascus (SA)
9.45 Baghdad, Kuwait
10.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
11.00 Jeddah
11.30 Teheran
Rival:
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi

10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 Cairo (EA)
12.20 Deir Ezzor, Damascus (SA)
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
17.55 London
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 Rome
19.40 Beirut (MEA)

Radio

(On 856 KHz):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Pop music (USA)
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 120-160
Apples (starken): 200-250
Apples (double red): 300-340
Bananas: 120-180
Bell pepper: 80-110
Cauliflower: 80-120
Carrots (yellow): 40-80
Cucumbers (small): 120-160
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Cherry: 120-200
Eggplant (large): 100-130
Grape leaves: 120-160
Green beans: 80-140
Green beans: 120-160
Garlic (green): 60-90
Garlic (dry): 60-90
Hot pepper: 80-110
Lemon: 50-70
Lettuce (small): 30-50
Lettuce (large): 60-80
Horse beans: 50-65
Horse beans (Maltese): 40-65
Marrow (small): 30-40
Marrow (large): 10-15
Orange: 110-160
Onions (green): 80-100
Onions (dry): 40-60
Onions (local): 50-70

Onions (imported): 80-100
Potatoes (imported): 80-110
Peas: 70-120
Spinach: 60-90
Tangerines: 120-160
Tomatoes: 60-80

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Issa Abu-Haidar: (37123)
Dr. Nazzal Sukkar: (62606)

Pharmacies:
Kherfan: (44198)
Firas: (22020)
Marka: (56779)

Taxis:
Khayyam: (41541)
Hamra: (44833)
Khaled: (23715)

Tonight's TV Features

HAWAII 5-0

A SENTENCE TO STEAL

Close relative of the director of a rehabilitation centre makes two detainees steal gold from stores but MacGarret discovers set up.

THE EXPLORERS

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

Captain Cook heads expedition to the Pacific and Australia where his ship escapes destruction.

SHIRLEY'S WORLD

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING

Shirly Logan (Shirley MacLane) goes dancing and picks up a nasty case of blackmail among the seamier characters who haunt the docks of Hong Kong's free port.

As Carter watches

Ford-Reagan battle evokes haunting memories of Goldwater catastrophe

WASHINGTON, May 15. (Agencies) — The battle between President Ford and Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination is becoming so heated that fears have arisen of a party split too deep to heal before the November election.

As Mr. Ford struggles desperately to remain a plausible candidate by winning next Tuesday's primary in his home state of Michigan, memories of the divisive campaign for the Republican nomination in 1964 are causing discomfort among many of the party's leaders.

They recall that even after Senator Barry Goldwater was nominated, his opponent, Nelson Rockefeller, still refused to call a truce and support him in the general election.

The outcome: Mr. Goldwater was beaten in a Democratic landslide and also pulled many Republican congressional candidates down to defeat with him.

Republicans are only too aware that Jimmy Carter has so far been running away with the Democratic race and that, according to recent opinion polls, he would win the November 2 election against either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan. Their only chance of holding the White House thus would appear to be as a united party.

The President appears to have been thrown off stride by a continuous stream of Reagan attacks accusing him of planning to give away the Panama Canal, allowing the United States to lag behind the Soviet Union military, and of making one-side deals favouring the Russian.

Mr. Ford, analysts feel, made the mistake of trying to reply to the Reagan charges, thus putting himself on the defensive, when he should have been carrying the fight to his rival on issues of his own choosing.

It has also made him look more politician than president.

Italian Communist Party issues electoral programme

ROME, May 15 (AFP). — Italy's Communist Party proposed a new moral and political leadership for the country in a six-point electoral programme published here today, for the parliamentary elections set for June 20.

Such a leadership should be supported by "all the popular and democratic forces," it said.

It once again proposed a government of national union, an austerity policy for all sectors of the economy and a re-structuring of the economies and financial ministries.

It backed increased regional and local autonomy. More effective co-ordination between the premier and cabinet ministers, judicial and police reform, and a new policy for the armed forces.

It proposed parliamentary measures to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, and suggested that church-state relations be

Following his unexpected defeat in Indiana, he changed his strategy and is now doing that expected: stressing an improved economy, a nation at peace, and a restoration of trust in the presidency after the Watergate scandals.

This obviously came too late in the farm state of Nebraska, where many still remember that the three-month embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union last year prevented export of all the grain they had produced.

Michigan and Maryland hold their primary elections on May 18.

President Ford will devote the entire weekend to his campaign in Michigan — the state which has been his political base for 15 years, and where a win for Ronald Reagan would be a catastrophe for him.

In Maryland, on the other hand, Carter is facing a new challenger for the first time — California Governor Jerry Brown.

Also in Michigan, the last survivor of the initial candidates of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, Morris Udall, is going for a last try. If he cannot achieve victory this time, his campaign must be considered over.

In spite of all the efforts to prevent Mr. Carter amassing the 1,000 to 1,100 delegates he needs for a first ballot win at the Democratic convention in New York, he is nonetheless thought of, not only in the Democratic Party but also in the popular imagination, as "the next president."

A poll just conducted for the Washington Post shows that Mr. Carter would now win against President Ford by 48 per cent to 34, and against Ronald Reagan by 50 per cent to 32.

On Friday morning, Mr. Carter visited Mr. George Meany, the patriarch of American labour and

President of the enormously powerful union federation, the AFL-CIO.

Although Mr. Meany refused to abandon his position of neutrality before the July convention, he apparently assured Mr. Carter of his support if he was nominated, and perhaps more important, to do nothing against his candidacy between now and July. In 1972, Senator George McGovern was deprived of union support after his nomination, and then suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of Richard Nixon.

Furthermore, it was said that New York's Mayor Abraham Beame, who will be one of the leaders of the New York delegation at the convention, is ready to announce his support of Mr. Carter.

Although the 274 New York delegates will be pledged to various candidates for the first ballot vote, support of Mr. Beame is seen as having considerable psychological impact, particularly among Jewish voters, who until now have not been very enthusiastic over the Democratic front-runner.

But California Governor Jerry Brown has enjoyed a popularity explosion in the past few days in Maryland and has managed to project the image of a brilliant, young and non-conformist politician, and he is now striving his utmost to upset the Carter bandwagon.

Mr. Carter's campaign has already been slowed down by his surprise defeat in last week's primary in Nebraska, where he lost to Senator Frank Church.

For the Republicans, the duel between President Ford and Mr. Reagan remains merciless.

President Ford is making a whistle-stop tour across Michigan in an effort to convince the voters of the virtues of his new campaign slogan: "peace, prosperity and confidence."

Israel suppresses protests

[Continued from page 1] The Federal capital, was addressed by the unofficial Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative Abdallah Frangi.

He told the mass meeting, in front of the city's cathedral that the peaceful protest was aimed at supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israel's seizure of their territory.

He called on European governments to recognise the PLO.

Clerides forms new Cypriot party

[Continued from page 1] state" in the northern part of the Island. They seek an ultimate Cyprus settlement based on a two-zone federation.

The Democratic Rally was the second new party to be announced here this week. On Wednesday, former Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou announced his return to active politics with the formation of the Democratic Front. Three members of parliament for the Progressive Front went over to him yesterday.

Mr. Clerides' new party issued a policy declaration saying it would support a joint line by Nicosia and Athens in the search for a settlement "to ensure an independent, territorially integral and politically sovereign Cyprus."

This was taken to mean that the party favours continued negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots in hopes of finding an early settlement, despite the current deadlock and President Makarios' call for a long struggle. Left-wing parties have backed the President's call.

Mr. Clerides was the chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator in these talks until April, when he resigned after it was disclosed that he had made a secret procedural arrangement with the Turkish Cypriots during the last round of intercommunal talks in Vienna.

The new party also said it would try to neutralise the role of the Communist Party, Akel, and the left-wing Socialist Party, Edek, "as arbiters in the political affairs of Cyprus."

Filler: The world's tallest minaret is the Qutb Minar, south of New Delhi, India, built in 1194 to a height of 238 feet.



HIGH PUNCH — Scotland's goal keeper Rough, centre, punches the ball away from England's Stuart Pearson, right during the Home International match in Glasgow Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Scotland wins British international championship

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 15 (R) — A terrible second half blunder by goalkeeper Ray Clemence handed Scotland the British international championship when they beat England 2-1 at Hampden Park here this afternoon.

Clemence, who plays for English League champions Liverpool, allowed a weak shot by Kenny Dalglish to slip between his legs four minutes after half-time.

This win gave Scotland a hat-trick of victories in this championship at Hampden Park. England finished second to Scotland with two wins and one defeat, while Wales were third and Northern Ireland fourth.

Mick Channon gave England a surprise lead in the 11th minute. Centre-half Roy McFarland of Derby robbed Dalglish and raced upfield. He exchanged passes with Peter Taylor and centred for the Southampton town striker to head powerfully home.

But seven minutes later Scotland — backed by a huge following of fervent supporters — equalised when Don Masson of Queens Park Rangers headed home a corner from Leeds United winger Eddie Gray.

With two goals in the first 15 minutes the scene was set for a classic encounter but neither side produced much in the way of constructive football.

Scotland had the edge in midfield where Masson and skipper Archie Gemmill were tireless workers and Dalglish showed flashes of inspiration, but the passing of both sides tended to be over-ambitious and inaccurate.

Sunday Times slams Israeli policies

LONDON, May 15 (R) — The Sunday Times newspaper said today that as long as Israel colonised more Arab land peace would remain a mirage and war a continual threat.

Commenting on the Israel government's recent announcement of its intention to create new Jewish settlements within territories occupied since 1967, the editorial said: "This decision is a part of the unending process of keeping the Israeli coalition government afloat."

"But however understandable, this reasoning fails totally to meet the long-term interests of the Israeli nation, and contributes to an inevitable increase of tension in the Middle East."

The editorial, entitled "The Folly of Israel," went on: "On the Arab side, the new and dangerous mood was expressed politically in the recent sweeping victory of the Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank municipal elections."

"Among the Israelis it is taking some more dangerous and self-deluding forms, such as the widespread failure — or refusal — of most Israeli journalists and newspapers to report truthfully the excesses of Israel's security forces."

The Sunday Times added: "This corruption of the values"

Pakistan, Indian agreement speeds detente in Asia

ISLAMABAD, May 15 (R) — The far-reaching success of talks between Pakistan and India on normalisation of relations has rapidly accelerated the trend towards detente on the Asian sub-continent, diplomatic observers said here today.

The two countries, which went to war in December 1971 over the secession of Bangladesh, agreed here yesterday to resume diplomatic ties, overflights and direct air links, and rail traffic.

The three-day talks, the first official dialogue between the two sides for a year, achieved far more than was generally expected.

The fact that they agreed on three major issues shows they are serious about wanting to normalise their relations, said one diplomat.

"It must have a considerable stabilising effect on the sub-continent."

Both sides want to implement all elements of the agreement about the same time, and say some technical matters still have to be worked out.

Israel presumes to stand for only part of the dangers to which the country is exposing itself its settlement policies. "They steadily and justifiably antagonising not only the American government, but growing sections American Jewry also."

The editorial added: "For long as more Arab land is colonised — in defiance of unanimous international disapproval peace will remain a mirage, an ever-present threat."

"To continue with any settlement in these circumstances is not only to fly in the face of reasons of expediency, what is too likely in the long run to prove a recipe for national suicide Israel."

Optimism arouses over EEC parliament

LUXEMBOURG, May 15 (A) — The Foreign Ministers of nine European Economic Community (EEC) nations today wrapped up a 12 hour discussion of the future of the European parliament quietly optimistic that a solution to the problem of representation was in sight.

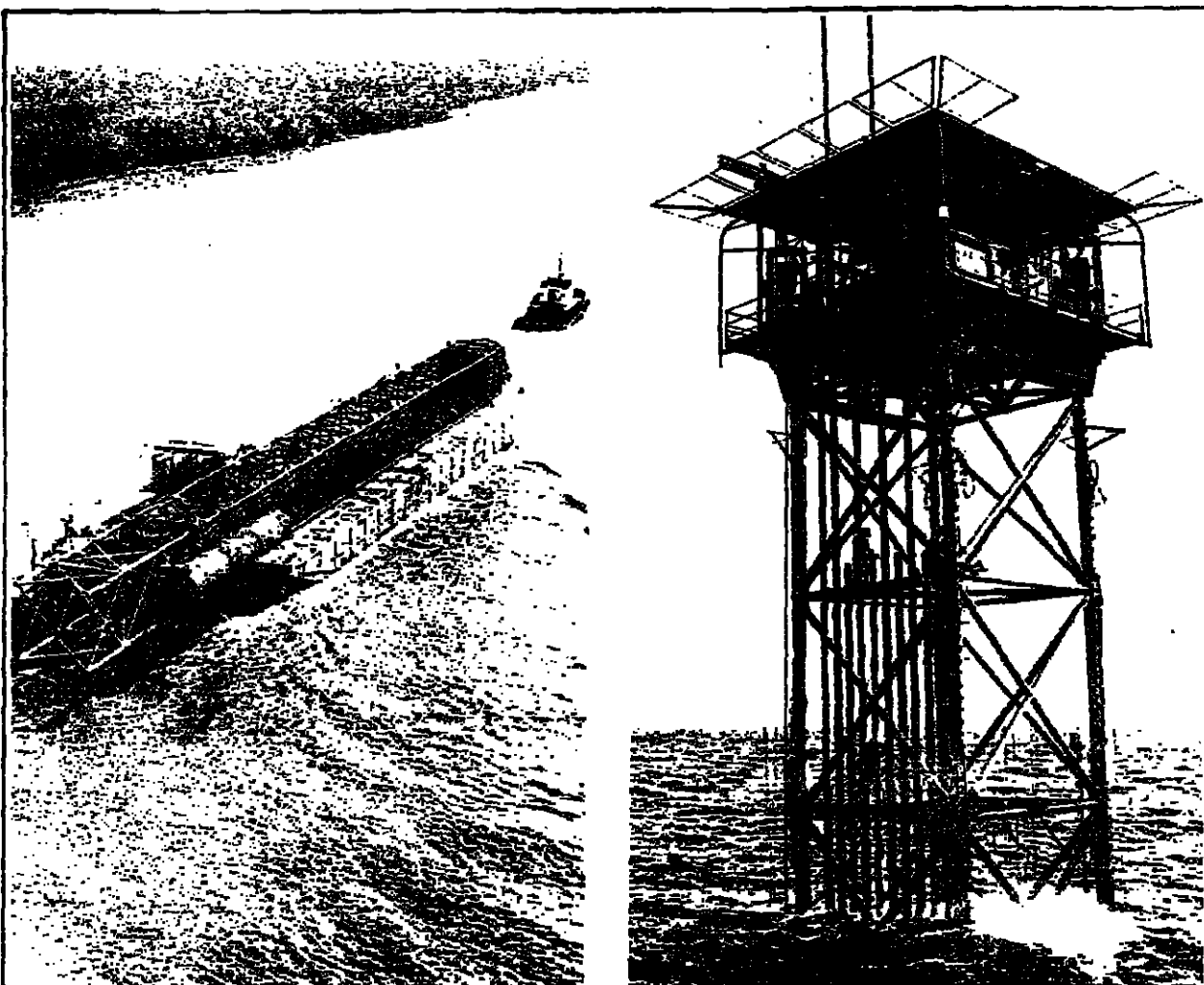
Informed sources said it was growing support for a German proposal to double number of seats, to 390, keep to the same national proportions. This would go some way towards easing British fears that Ireland and Wales, which are to have parliaments of their own in the 1980's, are insufficiently represented.

Britain has one of the three largest delegations to the Luxembourg-based assembly.

Its proposal, to reorganise parliament on the basis of population figures, has been opposed by the smaller countries of EEC — Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland.

Informed sources said the discussion, which began last night and ended at midday today, was lively but "good and useful."

A better atmosphere existed at the meeting of the European Council of government ministers last month, they said. The ministers have agreed to meet in this month and in June, if necessary to hold an extra meeting to reach agreement.



GUYED TOWER — An experimental offshore drilling and production platform is barged down the Mississippi River and installed at a test site off Louisiana. Developed by Exxon Production Research Company of Houston (Texas), the structure is held in vertical position by underwater guy lines attached to anchors. It is designed to allow petroleum operations in ocean depths of 600 metres, far beyond the limits of conventional platforms.

Fly the Royal Jet

Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.